## THE GREAT BATTLES.

Centinued from First Page. gium, and the last village before crossing the

Anything more splendid than the men's marching it would be impossible to imagine. I saw men lame in both feet hobbling along in the ranks, kind comrades less footsore carrying their needle-guns. Those who were actually incapable of putting one foot before another, had pressed peasants' wagons and every available conveyance into service, and were following in the rear, so as to be ready for the great battle, which all felt sure would come off on the morrow. The Bavarians, who, it generally believed, do not march so well as they fight, were in the center, between us at Chemery and Sedan, en camped around the woods of La Marfee, famous for a great battle in 1641, during the wars of the League. When I had seen the last regiment dash through-for the pace at which they went can really not be called "marching" in the ordinary sense-I rode off about a quarter past eight in the evening for Vendresse where the King's headquarters were, and where I hoped to find house-room for man and beast, especially the latter, as being far the most important on the eve of a great battle.

When I got within about half a mile of Vendresse, going at a steady trot, a sharp "Halt!" rang out through the clear air. I brought my horse to a stand-still, knowing that Prussian sentries are not to be trifled with. As I pulled up 20 yards off, I heard the clicks of their locks as they brought their weapons to full cock and covered me. My reply being satisfactory, I jogged on into Vendesse, and my mare and myself had soon forgotten sentinels, forced marches, and coming battles, one of us on the straw, the other on

THE START FOR THE BATTLE-FIELD.

At seven Thursday morning my servant came to wake me, saying that the King's horses were harnessing, and that His Majesty would leave in half-an-hour for the battle-field, and as a cannonade had already been heard near Sedan, I jumped up, seized crusts of bread, wine, cigars, etc., and crammed them into my holster, taking my breakfast on the way.

Just as I got to my horse King William drove out in an open carriage with four horses, for Chevange, about three and a half miles south of Sedan. Much against my will, I was compelled to allow the King's staff to precede me on the road to the scene of action, where I arrived myself soon after 9 o'clock. It was impossible to ride fast, all the roads being blocked with artillery, ammunition wagons, ambulances, etc. As I rode on to the crest of the hill which rises sharply about 600 or 700 feet above the little hamlet of Chevange, nestled in a grove below,

A MOST GLORIOUS PANORAMA

burst on my view. As General Forsyth of the United States army remarked to me later in the day, it would have been worth the coming, merely to see so splendid a scene, without "battle's magnificently stern array." In the lovely valley below us, from the knoll on which I stood with the King and his staff, we could see not only the whole Valley of the Meuse (or Maas as the Germans love to call the river that Louis XIV stole from them), but also, beyond the great woods of Bois de Loup and Francheval into Belgium, and as far as the hilly forest of Numo on the other side of the frontier. Right at our feet lay the little town of Sedan, famous for its fortifications by Vauban and as the birthplace of Turenne-the great Marshal. It is known also as the place where sedan chairs originated. As we were only about two and a quarter miles from the town we could easily distinguish its principal edifices without the aid of our field-glasses. On the left was a pretty church, its Gothic spire of sandstone offering a conspicuous target for the Prussian guns, had Gen. Moltke thought fit to bombard the town. To the right, on the south-east of the church, was a large barrack, with the fortifications of the citadel. Behind it and beyond this to the south-east again was the old chateau of Sedan, with picturesque, round-turreted towers of the sixteenth century, very useless even against four-pounder Krupp field-pieces. This building, I believe, is now an 'arsenal. Beyond this was the citadel-the heart of Sedan, on a rising hill above the Meuse to the southeast, but completely commanded by the hills on both sides the river which runs in front of the citadel.

A GRAVE FRENCH BLUNDER. The French had flooded the low meadows in the valley before coming to the railway bridge at Bazeille, in order to stop the Germans from advancing on the town in that direction. With their usual stupidity (for one can find no other word for it), the French had failed to mine the bridge at Bazeille, and it was of immense service to the Prussians throughout the battle. The Prussians actually threw up earthworks on the iron bridge itself to protect it from the French, who more than once attempted early in the day to storm the bridge, in the hope of breaking the Bavarian communication between the right and left banks of the Meuse. This they were unable to do; and although their cannon-shot have almost demolished the parapet, the bridge

itself was never materially damaged.

POSITION OF THE CONTENDING FORCES. On the projecting spars of the hill, crowned by the woods of La Marfee of which I have already spoken, the Bavarians had posted two batteries of 6-pounder rifled breech-loading steel Krupp guns, which kept up a duello till the very end of the day with the siege guns of Sedan across the Meuse. Still further to the right flank, or rather, to the east (for our line was a circular one-a crescent at first, with Sedan in the center like the star on the Turkish standard), was an undulating plain above the village of Bazeille. Terminating about a mile and a half from Sedan, at the woods near Rubecourt, midway-that is to say, in a line from Bazeille north-there is a ravine watered by a tiny brook which was the scene of the most desperate struggle and of the most frightful slaughter of the whole battle This stream, whose name I have forgotten, if it ever had one, runs right behind the town of

From the woods of Fleigreuse on the north behind the tewn rises a hill dotted with cottages and fruit-laden orchards, and crowned by the wood of La Givonne which runs down to the valley of which I have just spoken. Between this wood and the town were several French camps: their white shelter tents standing out clear among the dark fruit-trees. In these camps one could see throughout the day hage masses of troops which were never used. Even during the hight of the battle, they stood as idle as Fitz John Porter's at the Second Battle of Bull-Run. We imagined that they must have been undisciplined Gardes Mobiles whom the French Generals dared not bring out against their enemy.

To the Prussian left of these French camps, separated from them by a wooded ravine, was

a long bare hill, something like one of the hills on Long Island. This hill, on which was some of the hardest fighting of the day, formed one of the keys of the position of the French army. When once its crests were covered with Prussian artillery, the whole town of Sedan was completely at the mercy of the German guns, as they were not only above the town, but the town was almost within musket range of them.

Still further to the left lay the village of Illy, set on fire early in the day by the French South of this the broken railway shells. bridge, blown up by the French to protect their right, was a conspicuous object.

Right above the railway bridge on the line to Mézières was the wooded hill crowded by the new and most hideous "chateau" as he calls it, of one Monsieur Pave. It was here the Crown Prince and his staff stood during the day, having a rather more extensive but less central view, and therefore less desirable than ours, where stood the King, Count Bismarck, Von Roon, the War Minister, Gen. Moltke, and Gens. Sheridan and Forsyth-to say nothing of your correspondent.

THE PRUSSIAN PLAN OF BATTLE.

Having thus endeavored to give some faint idea of the scene of what is in all probability the decisive battle of the war, I will next give an account of the position of the different corps at the commencement of the action. premising that all the movements were of the simplest possible nature, the object of the Prussian Generals being merely to close the crescent of troops with which they began into a circle, by effecting a junction be tween the Saxon corps on their right and the Prussian corps on their left. This junction took place about noon, near the little village of Olley, on the Bazeille ravine, behind Sedan. of which I have already spoken. Once their terrible circle formed and well soldered together, it grew steadily smaller and smaller, until at last the fortifications of Sedan itself were entered.

On the extreme right were the Saxons-one corps d'armee, with King William's Guards; also, a corps d'armee in reserve behind them. The Guards had suffered terribly at Gravelotte, where they met the Imperial Guard; and the King would not allow them to be again so cruelly decimated. Justice compels me to state that this arrangement was very far indeed from being pleasing to the Guards themselves, who are ever auxious to be in the forefront of the battle.

The Guards and Saxons, then about 75,000 strong, were all day on the right bank of the Mense, between Rubecourt and La Chapelle, at which latter village Prince Albert of Saxony, who was in command of the two corps which have been formed into a little extra | final rush at the hills, in order to avoid offer- | ishing from before their eyes, still they did army by themselves, passed the night of Thursday.

The ground from Rubecourt to the Meuse was occupied by the First Bavarian Corps. The Second Bayarian Corps extended their in strength, and Gen. Sheridan, standing befront from near the Bazeille railway-bridge to a point on the high road from Donchery to Sedan, not far from the little village of Torcy. Below the hill on which the Crown Prince French." was placed, the ground from Torcy to Illy through the large village of Floing, was held by the First and Third Prussian Corps belonging to the army of Prince Frederick Charles, and temporarily attached to the army of the

This was the position of the troops about 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, Sept. 1, and no | ferior to those huge French masses. great advance took place till later than that, for the artillery had at first all the work to Still further to the left, near Donchery, there were 20,000 Würtembergers ready to cut off the French from Mézières, in case of their making a push for that fortress.

THE FORCES ENGAGED.

The number of the Prussian troops engaged was estimated by Gen. Moltke at 240,000, and that of the French at 120,000. We know that MacMahon had with him on Tuesday 120,000 commanded by Gen. De Failly, now under Gen. Le Brun; that of Felix Douay, brother of Gen. Abel Donay, killed at Weissenburg; and a fourth corps principally composed of Garde Mobile, the name of whose commander has escaped me. MacMahon, although wounded, commanded in chief on the French side.

It is almost needless to say that the real Commander-in-Chief of the Prussians was Von Moltke; with the Crown Prince and Prince Albert of Saxony immediately next in command. OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

There were a few stray cannon shots fired, merely to obtain the range, as soon as it was light; but the real battle did not begin until 6 o'clock, becoming a sharp artillery fight at 9, when the batteries had each got within easy range, and the shells began to do serious mischief. At 11:55 the musketry fire in the valley behind Sedan, which had opened about 11:25, became exceedingly lively-being one continuous rattle, only broken by the loud growling of the mitrailleuses, which played with deadly effect upon the Saxon and Bavarian columns. Gen. Sheridan, by whose side I was standing at the time, told me that he did not remember ever to have heard such a wellsustained fire of small arms. It made itself heard above the roar of the batteries at our

At 12 o'clock precisely the Prussian battery of six guns on the slope above the broken railway bridge over the Meuse, near La Villette, had silenced two batteries of French guns at the foot of the bare hill already mentioned, near the village of Floing. At 12:10 the French infantry, no longer supported by their artillery, were compelled to retire to Floing, and soon afterward the junction between the Saxons and Prussians behind Sedan was announced to us by Gen. Von Roon, eagerly peering through a large telescope, as being safely completed.

THE FRENCH SURROUNDED. From this moment the result of the battle could no longer be doubtful. The French were completely surrounded and brought to bay. At 12:25 we were all astonished to see clouds of retreating French infantry on the hill between Floing and Sedan, a Prussian battery in front of St. Menges making accurate practice with percussion shells among the receding ranks. The whole hill for a quarter of an hour was literally covered with Frenchmen

running rapidly. Less than half an hour afterward—at 12:50— Gen. Von Roon called our attention to another Sedan, on the road leading from Bazeille to right-about with heavy loss. The Prussians the firing all along the line, or rather circle; to me as a souvenir of that memorable day; French column in full retreat to the right of the La Givonne wood. They never halted until they came to al red-roofed house on the outskirts of Sedan itself. Almost at the same moment Gen. Sheridan, who was using my opera-glass, asked me to look at a third French column moving up a broad, grass-covered road through the La Givonne wood, immediately above Sedan, doubtless to support the troops defending the important Bazeille ravine to the

north-east of the town.



The above map illustrates the movements and the pulsed. During the night of Aug. 31, the Crown strategy which has resulted in the defeat and surrender of MacMahon's army, and the destruction of ilminating struggle around that fortress, are clearly indicated. The lines of march of the opposing armies are also shown. The French army dicated by black blocks) was moving by two parallel roads from Rethel to Montmédy, and, on Aug. 30, half of it had crossed the Meuse at and about on the map by white spaces or blocks), moving northward from Somepy and Varennes on the west of the Meuse, and from Etain on Dun and Montmédy on the east, struck the flanks of the French Corps. The at Attigny, Vrezy, Stoune, and Nouart on Aug. 30, oncentrated at Beaumont, where on the same day they fought the Prussian advance. At the same hour, the half east of the Meuse, beaten with great slaughter at Vaux, fell back to Carignan, where they rallied and again fought. At night, Aug. 30, they hastily, and in their first attack, Aug. 31, were re-

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Prince of Prussia, by a forced march, passed the Meuse at Donchery, and by the morning of Sept. 1, the French Empire. The localities of the opening | had established his lines behind and on either side of fights south of Sedan, as well as the scene of the the village of Flegueux, situated on the high ground north of Sedan. The Crown Prince of Saxony, at the same time, established his lines from La Chapelle on the north-east to Bazeille on the south of Sedan. The Second Bavarian Corps held the reads from Sedan south-westward to Vendresse, and the 30,000 Würtembergers the roads west Stenay. On that day, the Prussian army (indicated | from Sedan toward Mézières, the only avenues of escape for the French. The key point of the field was an abrupt peak midway between Torey and Givenne. A ridge north of Bazeille also commanded Sedan. When these two points were carried the half of the French army west of the Meuse, beaten | French surrendered. All these points, referred to in the remarkable detailed account which is herewith published in full, are located on the above map. By occasional reference to it, the reader will be able to prehend the simple yet wonderful tactics by which Gen. Von Moltke compelled the surrender of all MacMahon's army after a battle of maneuvers retreated to Sedan. Hither the Prussians followed rather than a desperate struggle like that of Grave- one of the Uhlans carrying a white duster on

sian columns of the Third Corps, whose evident intention it was to storm the hill northwest of La Givonne, and so gain the key of the position on that side. At 1:05 yet another French battery near the wood opened on the keep shifting their ground till ready for their ing so good a mark to the French shells. not stir. Then the French cavalry tried to do Shortly afterward we saw the first Prussian skirmishers on the crest of the La Givonne hind me, exclaimed:

never hold that position against all those yards of the guns, the Prussians formed line

The General's prophecy soon proved correct, for the French advanced at least six to down the hill to seek reënforcements from the columns which were hurrying to their support. In five minutes they came back again, this time in greater force, but still terribly in-

AN UNSUCCESSFUL CAVALRY CHARGE. "Good heavens! The French cuirassiers are going to charge them," cried Gen. Sheridan; and sure enough, the regiment of cuirassiers, their helmets and breast-plates flashing in the September sun, formed in sections of squadrons and dashed down on the scattered Prussian skirmishers, without deigning to form a line. Squares are never used by the Prussians, and the infantry received the cuirassiers with a crushing "quick-fire," schnellfeuer, with unfailing precision into the dense French squadrons. The effect was startling. Over went horses and men in numbers, in masses, in hundreds; and the regiment of proud French cuirassiers went hurriedly back in disorder; went back faster than it came; went back scarcely a regiment in strength, and not at all a regiment in form. Its comely array was suddenly changed into shapeless and helpless crowds of flying men.

CAVALRY PURSUED BY INFANTRY. The moment the cuirassiers turned back, the brave Prussians actually dashed forward in hot pursuit at double-quick; infantry evilently pursuing flying cavalry. Such a thing has not often been recorded in the annals of war. I know not when an example to com-

pare precisely with this has occurred. There was no more striking episode in the battle. NEEDLE GUNS VS. CHASSEPOTS.

When the French infantry saw their cavalry thus fleeing before foot soldiers, they in their turn came forward and attacked the Prussians. The Prussians waited quietly; patiently enduring a rapid and telling fire from the Chassepots until their enemies had drawn so near as to be within a hundred yards of them. Then to the fire of the chassepots they returned a fire as rapid from their needle-guns; and the French infantry could no more endure this Prussian fire than the cavalry to whose rescue they had come. The infantry ments already established there. fled in its turn, and followed the cavalry to the place whence they came, that is behind a ridge about 500 yards on the way to Sedan where the Prussian fire could no longer reach

them. The great object of the Prussians was gained, since they were not driven from the crest of the hill they fought to hold. Holding it thus against cavalry, the Prussians persuaded themselves that it was possible to establish artillery on this hill.

"There will be a devil of a fight for that crest before it is won or lost," said Sheridan, straining his eyes through his field-glass at the hill which was not three miles from us. The full sun was shining upon that hill; we gazing upon it had the sun behind us.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS CAVALRY CHARGE. At 1:30 French cavalry-this time, I presume, a regiment of carabiniers-made another dash at the Prussians, who on their part, were receiving reenforcements every moment; but took advantage of their flight to advance as such it had now become. their line about 200 yards nearer the line which the French infantry held.

ANOTHER PRENCH BLUNDER.

At 1 o'clock the French batteries on the us that these "diables de Prussians" have can saldiers who, may cross the frontier, I will to the Belgian frontier, in the hope of get-

edge of the wood toward Torcy and above it trived, heaven only knows how, to get two opened a vigorous fire on the advancing Prus- four-pounders up the steep ground, and have at this point have been very much mismanaged with the French infantry; for, instead of ter numbered by at least two to one, they re-Prussian columns, which were compelled to mained in column on the hill, and though seeing their only hope of retrieving the day van-

A LITTLE BALAKLAVA BUSINESS, tried, but without the success of the immorhills above Torey. They did not seem to be tal six hundred, who took the guns on which they charged. The cuirassiers came down once more, this time riding straight for the two "Ah! the beggars are too weak; they can field-pieces; but before they came within 200 as if on parade, and waiting till those furious French horsemen had ridden to a point not fifty yards away, they fired. The volley seemed one; and the Prussians were forced to retreat to us to empty the saddles of almost the whole of the leading squadron. The dead so strewed the ground as to block the path of the squad- | Gen. Reilly rode up with a letter for the King ron following, and close before them the direct and dangerous road they had meant to follow. Their dash at the guns became a halt. RETREAT OF THE FRENCH.

When once this last effort of the French horse had been made and had failed-failed, though pushed gallantly so far as men and horses could go-the French infantry fell swiftly back toward Sedan. It fell back bethat fiercely-contested hill was gone, and saw an instant, as the French retired, the whole Prussian tirailleurs, who seemed to rise out of | pieds de votre Majesté."] the ground, and push forward by help of every slight roughness or depression in the surface of the hill. As fast as the French went back these active enemies followed. After the last desperate charge of the French cavalry, Gen. Sheridan remarked to me that he never saw anything so reckless, so utterly foolish, as that last charge. "It was sheer murder."

The Prussians, after the French infantry fell back, advanced rapidly-so rapidly that the retreating squadrons of French cavalry, being too closely pressed, turned suddenly round and charged desperately once again. But it was all no use. The days of breaking squares are over. The thin blue line soon stopped the Gallic onset.

It struck me as most extraordinary that at this point the French had NEITHER ARTILLERY NOR MITRAILLEUSES.

specially the latter, on the field to cover their infantry. The position was a most important one, and certainly worth straining every nerve the French infantry after once meeting the Prussians declined to try conclusions with them again, and that the cavalry were seeking had warmly congratulated him: to encourage them by their example. About 2 o'clock still other reënforcements came to marck, in having contributed so largely to the Prussians over this long-disputed hill be- the winning of to-day's victory." tween Torcy and Sedan to support the regi-

HAVOC AMONG THE BAVARIANS. fought not less severe and as murderous for Bazeille ravine. On that side there was, for fight for our common Fatherland." more than an hour, one continuous roar of musketry and mitrailleuses. Two Bavarian taken with his papa, and was told that no one officers told me that the loss in their regiments | knew; and I think that no one much cared was terrific, and that it was the mitrailleuses which made the havoc.

THE FRENCH FALL BACK ON SEDAN. At 2:05 in the afternoon the French totally abandoned the hill between Torcy and Sedan, and fell back on the fauborg of Caval, just outside the ramparts of the town. "Now the battle is lost for the French," said Gen. Sheridan, to the delight of the Prussian officers. One would almost have imagined that the carabiniers met with the same fate as their the French had heard his words-they had hardly been uttered when there came a lull in

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

Count Bismarck chose that moment to come and have a talk with his English and Ameri-This body of adventurous Prussians split can friends. I was anxious to know what the into two portions, the two parts leaving a Federal Chancellor had done about the neubreak of a hundred yards in their line. We trality of Belgium, now threatened, and my were not long in perceiving the object of this curiosity was soon gratified. "I have told the commotion in the dense French masses, show their utmost to disarm any number of French Rielly was gone I was most anxious to be off

form who sets his foot in their country, we French have been the first to violate the Belat the Belgian troops near the frontier," added Count Bismarck, "and I confess they do not inspire me with a very high opinion of their martial arder or discipline. When they have their great-coats on, one can see a great deal of paletot but hardly any soldier." BISMARCK'S FIRST MISTAKE.

I asked His Excellency where he thought the Emperor was: "In Sedan ?" "Oh, no!" was the reply; "Napoleon is not very wise, Sedan just now." For once in his life, Count miles from Sedan. Bismarck was wrong.

At 2:45 the King came to the place where I was standing. He remarked that he thought the French were about to try to break out just beneath us, in front of the Second Bavarian Corps. At 3:50 Gen. Sheridan told me that Napoleon and Louis were in Sedan.

BRAVERY OF THE BAVARIANS. At 3:20 the Bavarians below us not only contrived to get themselves inside the fortifications of Sedan, but to maintain themselvest here, working their way forward from house to house. About 4, there was a great fight for the possession of the ridge above Bazeille. That carried, Sedan was swept on all sides by the Prussian cannon. This point of vantage was carried at 4:40. When carried there could no longer be a shade of doubt as to the ultimate fate of Sedan.

A FLAG OF TRUCE. About 5 o'clock there was again a sudden

Many were the speculations as to the cause, but nobody seemed to divine the truth. You must judge of our surprise when, five minutes later, we saw a French officer escorted by two Uhlans, coming at a handsome trot up the steep bridle-path from Sedan to our post, a faggot-stick as a flag of truce. The messenger turned out to be a French colonel, come to ask for terms of surrender. After a very short consultation between the King and opened fire on the French. Something must Gen. Von Moltke, the messenger was told by the General that, in a matso important as the surrender attacking the Prussians, whom they still out- of at least 80,000 men, and an important fortress, it was necessary to send an officer of high rank. "You are therefore," said the General, "to return to Sedan and tell the Governor of the town to report himself immediately to the King of Prussia. If he does not arrive within an hour, our guns will again open fire. You may tell the commandant that there is no use of his trying to obtain any other terms than unconditional surrender." The parlementaire rode back with this message. When he was fairly out of ear-shot his mission was most eagerly canvassed.

At 6:30 there arose a sudden cry among the members of the King's staff-" Der Kaiser ist da!"-and then came a loud hurrah. Soon we began to look anxiously for the arrival of the second flag of truce. In ten minutes more of Prussia.

THE EMPEROR'S SURRENDER.

As soon as the French General was in sight, the slender escort of cuirassiers and dragoons we had with us was drawn up in line, two deep. Behind the King, in front of the escort, was the Staff; and ten yards in front of them again, stood His Majesty, King William of Prussia, ready to receive Gen. Reilly. That cause it saw that the chance of its carrying officer, as we soon learned, was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoalso that the Prussians holding the hill were leon to King William. The Emperor of the crowning it with guns so that their own line French wrote: "As I cannot die at the head could not much longer be held facing it. In of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty." [" Ne pouvant pas mourir à la slope of the ground was covered by swarms of tête de mon armée, je viens mettre mon épée aux

> Why Napoleon III. could not die, as did thousands of his soldiers, sword in hand, with his face to the foe, is not so clear.

> On receipt of this most astounding letter, there was a brief consultation between the King, the Crown Prince, who had come over from his hill on the arrival of the flag of truce, Count Bismarck, Gen. Von Moltke, and Gen. Von Roon. After a few minutes' conversation, the King sat down on a rush-bottomed chair, and wrote a note (on another chair held as a table by two aides-de-camp) to the Emperor, asking him to come next morning to the King of Prassia's headquarters at Ven-

dresse. SHERIDAN CONGRATULATES BISMARCK.

While the King was writing this note Count Bismarck came up to Gens. Sheridan and Forsyth, and myself, and heartily shook our hands. "Let me congratulate you most sincerely, Count," said Gen. Sheridan. "I can only compare the surrender of Napoleon to to defend. One thing was clear enough, that that of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court-House." When it came my turn to grasp the Chancellor's hand I could not help saying, after I

"You cannot but feel a pride, Count Bis-

"Oh! no, my dear Sir," was the mild answer: I am no strategist, and have nothing to do with the winning of battles. What I am proud All the time that this great conflict was of is that the Bavarians, the Saxons, and the going on under Fritz's eyes, another was Wurtembergers have not only been on our side, but have had so large a share-the the Bavarians as the one I have attempted to largest share-in the glory of the day; that describe was for the French. If there was a they are with us, and not against us. That want of mitrailleuses on the hill above Torey, is my doing. I don't think the French will there was certainly no lack of them in the say now that the South Germans will not

I asked His Excellency whether Louis was where that little man was.

When the King had written his letter, he himself handed it to Gen. Reilly who stood bareheaded to receive it—the Italian and TED PRESCH CHINA DESERT AND THE SETS. Crimean medals glittering on his breast in the fading sunlight. Queen Victoria's image and superscription have not often been seen on the uniforms of men surrendering without con- the above classed goods were offered in this country. ditions.

At 7:40, Gen. Reilly left for the beleagueted town, escorted by the Uhlans. The duster which had served as a flag of truce was offered dusters and I declined the proffered relic. A DEINK TO UNITED GERMANY.

Then there was a general demand for some thing to drink and Count Bismavek's Aid-de-Camp produced two bottles of Belgian beer. One of them His Excellency shared with Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Forsyth, and myself, saying movement, for the little white puffs from the Belgian Minister of War," said Count Bis- that he drank to the closer union of the three crest behind the skirmishers, followed by a marck, "that so long as the Belgian troops do great Teutonic peoples. As soon as Gen.

strictly respect the neutrality of Belgium; ting messages through; but Count Bismarch's but if, en the contrary, the Belgians, Aid-de-Camp assured me that it was physically either through negligence or inability, do not impossible to go that night, and that I must disarm and capture every man in French uni- wait till morning, and even then must be careful not to fall into the hands of stray French shall at once follow the enemy into neutral soldiers who were known to be dispersed in all territory with our troops, considering that the directions along the Belgian frontier, and to be little better than bandits. So I slept at gian soil. I have been down to have a look the village of Chevange, a mile behind our post, after a little hunting for quarters, actually getting a bed.

> THE IMPERIAL PRISONER. Next morning early, I started for Belgium. As I rode along I suddenly came first on a

knot of Uhlans; then on two lackeys in the green and gold Imperial livery. Directly behind them came His Majesty Napoleon III., in his traveling carriage, on his way to report himself a prisoner at King William's headquarters but he is not so foolish as to put himself in at Vendresse, a little dirty village some eight

> GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. ITALY.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT TO BE REMOVED TO

ROME. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! LONDON, Monday, Sept. 5, 1874

The special correspondent of The Tribune in Florence, Aug. 30, says: "Lost night's Gazetta d' Italia publishes a circular giving notice to all tenanta that the Ministerial Council has decided to transfer the seat of Government to Rome before the end of September. The Government, by this announcement, intends exonerating itself from claims for indemnity.

"The news came on Florence like a thunderbolt. The genuineness of the notice was doubted, but afterward affirmed; and this policy explains about the army on the frontier, and why Prince Napoleon postponed his announced departure.

"There is a panic among the property-holders of suspension of the cannonade along the whole | Florence. Many projected works have been suddenly abandoned."

> SPAIN. ACTIVITY OF THE CARLISTS-ANOTHER MONT-

PENSIER CONSPIRACY. Markin, Monday, Sept. 5, 1979.

There is great excitement here over the news from Paris, but perfect order prevails, pending the arrival of the details. Six hundred Carlista were attacked and priests captured. A body of Carlists attempting to destroy the rallway between Onofo and Viscoya has also been beaten. The Politico (Unionist), attacks. Prim bitterly, and asserts that the only further public service possible for him to render is to resign. A conspiracy on the part of the supporters of Montpensier w rumored. The Spanish reserves have been summer The Cartists are still strong in numbers in the Basque Provinces. One band, over 1,000 strong, is at Ceba

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES

. A cable with seven connecting wires has ....The Danish Parliament has been convoked for the ad of October.

.The U. S. stamer Juniata has arrived at

"Costar's" Exterminators (37 Centre at., above Grands, \$1 to \$2 sizes for Hotels, Shipe, Large Premises, &c., on hard.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. - 8530 remaid for an locase. Sold by Druggists, or by mail, 60 cease. A purposed free dress E. V. Prancz, M. D., IIS School-st., Buffele, N. V. Congress and Other Suratoga Waters. - Dept. N Chan-

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Initial Etamping Note Paper

BLYTHE-HILL-At Gracinasti, Ohio, on the 20th att., A. H. G. 25, the of New-York to Miss Julia H. Hill of Western Virginia. No cents.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

ANGLADE—At the Home for Incurables, West Firms, N. Y., on hand-day, the M last., Prof. Germain 2, Anglade, april 20 years, BEDFORD—On Monday, Sept. 3, Dr. Gunning S. Beilinef, in the 64th per of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are rescentfully instited to attend
the fameral from his late resolvence, in Fighbaute, on Westmann, the likinst, at 30 of clock a. m. A solvent mass of requires at St. Ann's Charek.
Eighth-at. at 10 a. m.

Eighth-st., at 109 a. m.

FRANKLIN—At Tremont, N. T., on Saturday, Sept. 2, Mary Hicka, daughter of Morris and Isabel C. Franklin, and II stantia, and Tenday, services at the First Presbyterian Church Tremost, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 109 o'clock a. m. Trains per Hariem Railroad isave Twenty-sixth-st. Station at 09 o'clock s. m.

I wenty-station, Santon at up of coors a. m.

IEWITT—John Hewitt, on Sundar, 4th inst., at his late residence, No.

St North Moore at., in the 22d year of his age.

Relatives and from the 22d year of his age.

Wednesday, the 7th least, at 2 of since p. m., at St. John's Chapel,

NDER-On Monday, Sept. 5. Mrs. Mary H., wife of Win, P. Lander, wednessay, ins 710 inst, at 2). In:
MIEKS-At Westport, Coun. Sept. 5. Victories de Page, infant dangeteg of Wm H. and Josephine Mesks, aged 5 mostles and 4 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are larvised to attend her funeral
from her late readments, No. 256 West Thirry fourthest, on Wednesday.

7th 1984, at 2 p. ft.
MYERS—In this city, on Friday evening, 26 lead, Mary Revenert, with at Francis M. Myers, and sent dampton of George W. Theory.
Relatives and founds of the family are invited to attend the founded on Treesley, this lead, at 2 p. 28., from the residence of her father, No. 699

Fifth-ave.

PALMER—In Brocklen, E. D., on Sunday, 4th limit, th the With year of her ago. Elizabeth M. Palmer, setter of the late Joshua Palmer. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the faveral services from her late resistance, No. 15th North Eighthest, on favoration for interment, by the 2 a. m. train, New-liaren hadronic for interment, by the 2 a. m. train, New-liaren hadronic, on

Weineslay.

ORTER-Saldenfr at Alvin. South Carolles. Amr. 22. Mrs. Sara Les
Porter, formerly of this city, sister of Wellington Lee. RABURY-At Smithtown L. L. on Scarley, 4th inst., Roth Moont, inlant daughter of Thomas S. and Julis A. Sesbury, agod 7 mounts and

20 days. STOWELL-At Cooperstown, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 1. Lorewit C. Stowell, agai 53 years. Storell, agod 39 years.
WILLETS-Neath mouth. 1, 1970, of challers infinitum, at the residence
of her grandpurents. Horsham, Penn., Lydin Willets, and could of
Rabert R. Jr., and Jacks P. Willets, aged 2 mention and 6 data.

HOLF—In J. flerontown, Allen Co., Ind., on the filst of July Adolphas Wolf, aged 52 years, 6 months and 14 days. WALTER-The functal of Jan. It. Wallor will be held on Tuesday, Stept. 6. from the Charett of the Half-Trinits, corner of Forts arounds at and Madhamaters, at 12 m. The relatives and triemis of the tamoir are invited to attend.

From Signature and the State of State o

## Special Notices. Phalen's "Vitalia;" Or, Salvation for the Hair.

FOR RESTORING TO GRAY HAIR ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

PHALON'S "VITALIA" differs atterly from all the "dees," "col

overs," and "restorers" (f) in use. It acts on a totally different prineiple. It is limpid, fragrant, and perfectly imnocuous, precipitates se muddy or florenient matter, requires no shaking up, and communicates no state to the skin or the lines. No paper curtain is necessary to conseed its surbid apparence, for the simple reason that it is not turbid. It is to all intents and purposes a NEW DISCOVERT in Tolles Chemistry.

PRALON & SON, New York

American Institute Farmers' Club.—A meeting of the
Cas will be bed TO-DAY (Toesday), at I withork p. in, at the Rooms of
the Institute, in the Cooper Building,
improvement are invited.

JOHN W. CHANKERS, Secretary.

President. Nicol & Buvidson,

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